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ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

Cicero.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news published by our colleagues respecting the stoppage of the Brazilian steamer Marques de Olinda at Humaita, and the request of President Lopez to the Governor of Corrientes for permission to pass twenty-six thousand troops through the province, requires confirmation. We think that both stories are extremely improbable, as under the Federal Constitution which rules in this Republic such a permission is not within the jurisdiction of the Governor of any province to grant as it belongs exclusively to the Federal Executive. However, the story is plausible and calculated to cause a stir on the Bolsa. Parties who are in connection with some of the leading men of Corrientes have received letters stating that Corrientes is very hostile to Brazil, and in Entre Rios there is but one opinion on the subject.

We hear that an English company is being formed at home for the purchase of Garcia's estancia near Gualeguaychú, which contains about sixty square leagues. There are at present numerous Englishmen as tenants on the land, but if the Company buys it their contracts will be respected. The price about to be paid for this magnificent estate is two thousand pounds sterling per league.

Things could not possibly be in a worse state in the River Uruguay than at present. The Brazilians pretend now to blockade the whole Oriental coast, which is extremely inconvenient for the numerous foreigners who have estancias up there. All the saladeros will, as a matter of course, be shut up. It was intended to commence working a saladero at Fray Bentos next week, but now the Brazilians talk of blockading Fray Bentos. The Banda Oriental may now be said to be virtually ruined.

In the neighborhood of Rojas and Pergamino we are happy to say it has rained for several days; the lagunas are full and the crops could not be better, but people are very nervous about the Indians, as the general belief in the camp is that the Government is too busy in town with the Oriental and Paraguayan questions to attend to the frontier. Numbers of our countrymen are settling down out there, and as soon as the thistles fall, if we are to believe report, more than one hundred thousand sheep will be driven up there, where land is good and cheap.

In Rosario things are getting worse and worse daily. The newspapers keep up the most infernal warfare about politics; we are glad, however, to remark that the "Cosmopolita" is an honorable exception, occupying itself with trade and commerce instead of those hateful politics. Anything to equal the personal scurrility of the other papers we have never known; and if there is any law or authority in the place it is high time that a stop be put to such undignified editorship.

A gentleman who has been lately at the town of Las Piedras, informs us that the place shows every sign of improvement: the chacras have wonderfully increased, the trade of the town is augmenting, and all that Piedras wants is a few hundred emigrant families to make it one of the most thriving towns in the Republic.

An English house in Cordova has written up to its correspondent in San Juan to obtain reliable information respecting the gold mines, which, when received, will be immediately sent to us for publication.

The news from San Nicolas is rather novel. The Bank appears to be dried up, for not even a paper dollar, our

colleagues say, exists in its vaults. The new turnkeys or police have arrived, and keep guard round the prison. Some fast young men are trying to establish a club-house on the San Nicolas style in Rojas: fifty thousand dollars, they say, is gathered together for this useless purpose. The chacras about San Nicolas have increased wonderfully during the present year, and the wheat and maize crop, it is thought, will be about 50 per cent. in excess of that of last year. The people are expecting the new steamer, Estrella del Norte, and the Municipality, we hear, has given, or will give, her a subsidy, as she will prove the greatest convenience to the estancieros running into San Pedro and the Baradero also.

Sr. Agote has left for Catamarca, commissioned by the National Government to build posthouses along the public road at short distances. It seems as if the Government is at last beginning to believe in the San Juan gold discoveries, as this mission of Sr. Agote can have no other object than to facilitate the immense traffic which must take place if the gold diggings prove a trump.

The tram railway from Parana to the port is no longer what the people up there are occupying themselves with now. A new scheme has been brought forward, which, if money was plenty, might possibly be carried out; we refer to the proposed railway from Parana to Nogoya, the length of the road will be about 26 leagues, and by means of a tramway, the town of Victoria is to be connected. A president and committee has been named, but we do not think, from the names we see figuring, that the thing will ever be accomplished.

The heat at present is something unprecedented for Buenos Ayres. The nights are hotter than the days; and as for the dust, it is positively choking to describe it. We wish our colleagues would unite with us in demanding of the Municipality a few watering carts. Only the other day we made public Minister Costa's hydraulic works out at his quinta near Belgrano: half-a-dozen such machines would wash the whole of the city twice a day, at a most trifling expense.

We regret to say that the doctors are doing a splendid business. Some description of cholera is said to be raging, which carries people off in a few hours. People cannot be too careful as to the quality of the meat which they get from the market. Green fruit and bad oranges should also be avoided. In the Boca they say some three or four cases of yellow fever have occurred, but we rather doubt this; however, our sanitary board should inquire into it.

Duels are becoming very fashionable. We hear of a legislative difficulty or misunderstanding at Palermo the other day; both Congress men and both bad shots. They exchanged fire six times, but no one was hurt.

There was a rumour in town yesterday that General Netto had joined with Flores, and that Salto was besieged. We know not how exact this is. Some passengers from the Uruguay say they heard nothing whatever about it.

We regret to learn that an old Scotch resident, Mr. Malcolm, senior, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening by falling from his gig on the Palermo road. The wheel passed over him, breaking three ribs and one of his arms. Last night he was a little easier, and the doctors have every hope of his recovery.

In another column is an account of the trial-trip of the Estrella del Norte: this little steamer possesses great speed, having gone to the outer roads and returned to the Mole in 48 minutes. Her draught of water is so light that she sailed around the watering carts close to the beach, and so free from vibration that a glass of water on the paddle-box was not spilled, and the noise of the engine is imperceptible.

Some Indians have just arrived from Magellan's Straits, consigned to the care of Sr. Lanuz. They wear their hair plaited down the back, and some persons mistake them for Chinese.

The English packet will leave on Saturday at 4 p.m. sharp. By the new regulation she leaves Montevideo at 10 in the morning, instead of 10 p.m., and will arrive with the mails a day earlier. The French packet is expected on Monday morning.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay will leave this port on the 3rd prox., and as Captain Smyth is favorably known, we hear some of our friends are going with him. He takes home a sample of the wild cotton from which was made our wonderful quilt (the present from Governor Lagranga, of Corrientes) which is spoken of in the "Times" and other papers, and at present causing a sensation in England only second to that of Muller.

Two more gold-diggers called on us yesterday, about going to San Juan, but we advised them, as we did the other six, to postpone their departure until we receive a reply with full particulars of the recent discoveries.

TAXATION AND POPULATION.

CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

At the present moment when the Argentine nation is complaining of the waste of three millions dollars per annum in a War department which is unable to keep back a couple of hundred naked Indians, it may be well to compare our public expenditure with that of other nations, and especially of our next door neighbor Chile.

We have frequently asserted that the average taxation of the Argentine republic is the highest on the globe, and it would be as easy to prove that we receive less value than any other country. The official Government organ (Nacion Argentina) has taken the liberty to contradict our assertions, but wisely refused to discuss what it was unable to disprove.

The budget for Chile of 1865 has been published, and amounts to \$6,700,000, leaving a small deficit of about four per cent. We need not remind our readers that Chile is the most go-ahead of South American republics, and has more railways and telegraphs than all the rest collectively. Yet the taxation is extremely light, for the population may be estimated at 2½ millions, and the revenue is, therefore, only two dollars and 75 cents per head.

It will hardly appear credible that in this country we pay as much for the maintenance of an ineffective War-office as in Chile for the whole cost of Government. The Argentine revenue is stated at 9 millions, which for a population of a million and a quarter averages 8 dollars per head, or just three times the Chilean average; and our War-office costs 3½ millions or 82 60 cents per head. These figures require no comments, and can neither be upset by sophisms, nor enveloped in a cloak of rhetoric. But let us proceed still further and compare the revenue and population of the various states of Europe, from the carefully-compiled statistics of the official Almanac of the U. States.

	Population	Revenue	Av. per head
Great Britain	29½ millions	\$322 millions	\$10 95
France	37½ "	413 "	11 00
Russia	67 "	231 "	3 40
Austria	35 "	171 "	4 88
Prussia	18½ "	98 "	5 32
Belgium	4½ "	26 "	5 40
Denmark	2½ "	11 "	4 00
Italy	22½ "	155 "	6 95
Holland	3½ "	13 "	3 75
Portugal	3½ "	12 "	3 40
Sweden & Norway	5½ "	14 "	2 05
Switzerland	2½ "	3 "	1 20
Spain	16½ "	97 "	5 88
Turkey	16½ "	65 "	3 95
General Total	265½ "	1652 "	5 20

In the above table we find 11 of the principal European states at a much lower rate of taxation than this republic, and of the three which exceed our average (Great Britain, France and Holland) it is remarkable that they possess the largest colonies, the population of which if included would reduce the average taxation to that of the others, or about £1 sterling per head.

We commend these figures to the study of economists, and offer the tables from which they are taken for the perusal of any person who may have 15 minutes leisure to smoke a cigar in our office.

TRAVELLING FOR EDUCATION.

It is a most surprising fact, that Argentines have less desire to travel in Europe than any other class of Americans: Brazilians, Chilians, Peruvians, even Venezuelans, are found in every nook and corner of the old world; and as for our friends in North America, the humblest artisan deems his education incomplete until he has smoked a cigar in the Catacombs, or taken a cocktail on Mont Blanc. Argentines are the only class of Americans who are as yet comparatively unknown in Europe. If poverty or straitened circumstances was the cause

of this we could understand it, but such is not the case, as there are at this moment five hundred young men in Buenos Ayres, who spend almost as much money in white kid gloves and perfumery, each month, as would support them in Europe. Neither is there any 'ne exeat' law in the constitution prohibiting young gentlemen from travelling in a foreign land. Why, therefore, Argentines remain so much at home, we hope some of our colleagues will explain, as it is an admitted fact that travelling improves both the body and the mind. Nervous manias and anxious sisters, we have no doubt, will say that the 'Standard' is always preaching nonsense, and that Argentines are far better at home than abroad, but we adhere to the belief that Buenos Ayres would be twice as go-ahead if every young man, who has an income of five thousand paper dollars per month, and nothing to do, would begin his career in life by spending a couple of years in Europe.

Through a sense of delicacy and politeness to our adopted fellow-countrymen, we will not now point at the many peculiarities of River Plate society which admit of improvement. In every country in the world there are prejudices and antipathies which owe their existence to ignorance more than anything else. But our attention has been called to this matter by a letter from Mr. Edward Olivera, published in Sunday's 'Nacion Argentina.' On perusing this letter, which contains many bitter truths, the idea struck us what a change would there not be in this country if we had a hundred such young men in Europe. Mr. Olivera travels abroad not for the purpose of judging Europe, but of forming a correct estimate of his own country; and this shows Mr. Olivera's talent, for, after all, comparison is the safest, and, we may say, the only means, of arriving at a sound judgment.

The young polished Argentine who has been educated in the Buenos Ayres University, and who has never been out of the Republic, compares with pride the refined manners of a Gaucha to the coarse habits of a European laborer. He perceives that the gaucha is quicker, brighter, sharper, in every respect than the emigrant who digs his quinta, and following up these observations he arrives at conclusions as superficial as incorrect. We have not room or time now to show that the talent of the gaucha is directed the wrong way, and that precocity and poverty are dangerous ingredients, and have proved the bane of South America. We merely call attention to the following remarks extracted from the letter in question.

"The persons who possess an influence in the country parts of Buenos Ayres may be divided into three parts.

1st. The rich land owner who owns several square leagues, who lives in the city, and who never has seen his country property. This gentleman never thinks of his property, save to sell 'novillos' from his 'rodeo,' he sends out a friend from town to manage his estancia; the yearly returns are not as favorable as he expects, notwithstanding all his outlay in improvements. He therefore concludes that the best speculation is the bare camp; he buys dozens of leagues, holds them all himself. He regards plantations of trees &c. as utopian ideas, and he adheres to the belief that the only capital a gaucha requires is a good lasso, balls and a fine horse. These give the best returns.

The 2nd class of persons who hold an influence in the country is the native family who have always resided in the camp. Owing to the sudden rise in the value of land and stock, they find themselves become suddenly wealthy. The female portion of the family insist upon at once leaving the camp and residing in town; and the papa, for the sake of a quiet life, agrees. He, therefore, either sells his stock and rents his land, or puts a majordomo to manage the place. The first move is to one of the small country towns, where he builds a palace instead of a mud rancho, and subsequently moves to Buenos Ayres. He tries to move in the best society, gives parties at his house to Tom, Dick and Harry, and at last learns with regret that his fashionable town acquaintances look down on him and his family as uncouth rustics. His sons study to be sure; one is a

lawyer finished off in the latest fashion; another is a young gentleman whose sole occupation is dress: he lounges about, goes to the Progreso and studies the latest French fashion; he joins one of the political clubs, and becomes a leading politician (perhaps a Minister). Owing to the wide circle in which the family moves, the house becomes too small and a palatial residence must be built; he mortgages his lands, and buys a carriage. The majordomo outside is letting things go wrong, or a drought sets in: the old man goes out to see the place, sells what he can; he is victimized probably by some of the parasites who infest South American society, and the scene closes with misery and death.

The 3d class, which is the most dangerous of all, is the man who leaves the city for the camp to make his fortune. He regards the time he spends in the camp as a sort of banishment, for his country is the *Calle Florida*. To talk of improvements to such a man is madness, for they require both time and money, neither of which he can afford to bestow. If on his land there happens to be permanent water, and a drought sets in, then has he found a mine of wealth. He makes a trifle, sells out, and returns to town, there to become either a broker or a politician, and thus add another name to the long list of unproductive hands in the country."

We regret sincerely that we cannot give this interesting letter in full, to our readers, but from the pithy extract above, we think all will agree with us that the young Argentine is travelling to some advantage, who, from the shores of the Baltic, writes such truths.

SCANDALOUS VENALITY.

Our colleague, the "Nacion Argentina," publishes the following particulars, showing too clearly how some of the public moneys go, and affording a motive why the Municipal elections are so vehemently contested.

"According to information received yesterday, a capataz of the municipal carts, called Garcia, has given a hint that the carts are used more for private than public purposes. A committee has been named to enquire into the matter. The following are the only particulars we have respecting this business:

The sand which belongs to the Municipality, and which has been in deposit, has been sold to private parties, carted in municipal carts, and drawn by municipal horses. If any credit is to be attached to the statement of the capataz, Riviera Indarte, who is the party accused of this fraud, it would appear that he only acted in obedience to superior orders. We learn with pleasure that a strict enquiry is about to be made into this affair. The public has at least a right to know what becomes of the public money, and what is going on in the Municipality."

CONCERT OF THE GERMAN SINGING ACADEMY.

[Communicated.] After considerable efforts on Friday last to obtain a ticket of admittance to the above concert, I succeeded at last through the courtesy of a German gentleman. On arriving at the Concert Club, Calle Rivadavia, No. 274, I found a rather limited, but select, audience assembled, composed almost exclusively of Germans, as the members of the Singing Academy only have the right of admission. The room was well lighted up and tastefully adorned, and well ventilated by various open doors, etc., and altogether I sat myself down under very comfortable circumstances for an evening's pleasure. I noticed an increased number of chorus singers over last year on a similar occasion, and behind the choristers were placed the members of the stringed orchestra, composed of seven performers. The concert opened shortly after eight o'clock, under the leadership of Mr. Kiel, (who is also leader or director of the Tentonia Club), with the great attraction of the programme, "Lorelie," by F. Hiller. This, I believe, was the first time this music was ever given in this city. I regret my inability to give a detailed review of the several parts of this very beautiful and dramatic piece. There were some very pathetic bits, especially what appeared to be a song by Mrs. Krutisch, (about half way through the piece), which she rendered with her customary self-possession and inimitable taste in

its general execution. I have always admired this lady's perfect judgment in the execution of crescendo and piano passages. I had the pleasure of hearing her sing in 1845, and could not notice any decline in her vocal power. She evinced the same capacity to suit her voice to every several part as she then did. Altogether the general singing of the "Lorelie" showed very evidently that the Singing Academy had been very diligent at the practice, and I only beg and hope that they will repeat it at their next concert.

But what appeared to me as the greatest success of the evening, at least as far as the execution of the concerted pieces was concerned, was the perfect time observed in the performance of the overture "Nozze de Figaro." The four hands of the Messrs. Carius and Neibuh appeared to obey the dictates of one directing mind, there was such a complete oneness in the effect of the piano part, and the instrumentalists certainly kept an even pace through this divinely inspired, but, alas, too short overture.

Mr. Winter greatly charmed me with the popular and greatly-loved German song "Good Night, Farewell," which he sung with good taste and sufficient expression. I regretted exceedingly that neither of the Messrs. Editors of the "Standard" was present to hear the same gentleman render with true Irish feeling, the melody, "Don't You Remember," which, we are told, is a great favorite in Germany, and which fact the "Standard," no doubt, will say, proves that the Germans deserve the reputation which they possess all the world over, for a true musical taste. Mr. W. sang this simple yet beautiful air so like an Irishman that I verily thought myself transported back to the Hall of Jude's, in Grafton Street, where I heard the ballad twenty-five years ago.

The duet for violin and piano by Messrs. Van Eyken and Carius was a great treat, and I know not which to admire most, the masterly touch and execution of Mr. C., or the expression and chaste rendering of the violinist. This was followed by something new, as far as I know, for such an occasion, and that was a "Bird Cantate" by a French composer, sung with great spirit and pleasantry by Mr. Mrs. and Miss Krutisch, and Messrs. Kleugel and Carius. Several times the audience had to give vent to laughter caused chiefly by the very humorous part Mr. Krutisch went through so admirably as the cuckoo: it appears to be a difficult piece and was well sung.

Of Mr. Buzmeier's performance of Schulhoff's Caprice for the Piano, it is needless to say that it was the most wonderful and striking part of the programme, as every one must admit that he stands unrivalled in Buenos Ayres as a pianist.

The evening's enjoyment was brought to a close by the performance of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, very well sustained by the chorus, and it had a fine effect.

Such is a sketch of what was verily and truly an evening's pleasure. I enjoyed it vastly more than the occasion above referred to of last summer, and congratulate the academy on the new life and spirit they have imbibed and developed on this occasion. I was [sorry to notice so many] unoccupied chairs, but suppose the excessive heat of the day caused this effect.

I have considered that in thus committing to your columns a notice of this highly successful concert it is but an act of common justice.

LONG LONG AGO.

GREAT RACE AT BELGRANO.

THE IRISH HORSE WINS.

On Sunday, according to appointment, the challenge-race came off between the half-breds Engañador and Volunteer, the former of Irish descent, the latter of English descent. A large number of spectators, mostly English attended on the race-course, and at 4.30 p.m. the racers were brought to the starting-post. Both looked in excellent trim, both had won at the last Foreign Meeting, and there was naturally much interest attached to the contest between two half-breds.

Engañador, the property of a well known English merchant, had the advantage of superior training for more than a year past, and was freely backed

to an amount exceeding \$100,000: his sire was the famous "Ireland's Glory," imported into this city by the late Mr. James Sheridan. Volunteer is of the stud of Mr. James White, and brother to the champion Belgrano, but his trainer has been for some time in infirm health.

We have not heard any further particulars of the race, than that the Eiberno-Argentine racer won, and the sum of \$100,000 changed hands, the race course resounding with shouts of "Erin-go-bragh."

A second race was then arranged between Ituzaingo, a creole horse belonging to the owner of Engañador, and the Buey del Salado also a creole, belonging to a native gentleman. We have not heard how much money was staked, but the Buey del Salado won, and we hope the owner of Ituzaingo did not lose as much on his Argentine racer as he gained on the Iberian.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ESTRELLA DEL NORTE.

On Sunday (for the first time) this beautiful little vessel got up steam and started off from her mooring at the Barracas on her trial trip. After getting clear of the river shaped our course for the "Era" which was lying in the inner roads, and after receiving the customary congratulations coincident with the occasion, made "tracks" for the outer roads. Hereupon orders were given to "fire-up," the log was shovelled and the result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. But bear in mind we were all the time towing a heavy boat, however, she was bound to go, and go she did; average speed 11 knots. After passing the outer roads (clear of all the shipping) performed a complete circle, time 42 seconds, thus showing how she answered her helm. We next "stood in" for the Mole, where was accumulated a big crowd in order to witness the manoeuvres of the "North Star." Some of the spectators were under the impression that she was a Government dispatch boat, others that she was built by Mr. Marshall, and owned by Messrs. Price & Davis; however, setting aside conjectures she's "all there." From the Mole shaped our course for the Boca, and arrived at her moorings at the Barracas after an absence of three hours and 12 minutes, out of which one hour must be allowed for detention. On landing Mr. Marshall (as on all former occasions) invited the company to his festive board, where we "wound up" by drinking success to the "Estrella del Norte."

AN EXCURSIONIST.

NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY.

CONCEPCION.

The 'Uruguay' dates to last Saturday. The colony of San José is now constructing a new town with the name Villa Colon, and the subscriptions for the new church amount to \$2,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,000: the building will be 50 yards long by 14 in width, and the reason of so moderate an estimate is, because the colonists supply labor, sand and stone gratis.

Leandro Gomez has called out all males over 14 years of age in Salto for the defence of Paysandú from the Brazilians.

GUAYQUAY.

The paper of the same name from this town dates to the 17th inst. On Sunday, 13th inst., there was a meeting of shareholders for the proposed railway from Guayaguay to Port Ruiz: a board was elected, with Don J. Galino for President, and D. Jacinto G. Calderon, Vice.

Latest news from Salto was that Leandro Gomez had ordered every one to wear a riband with the motto "Independence or Death," and prohibited the admission of the "Tribuna," "Nacion," and "Nacional." The steamer Era was not allowed to touch at any place held by the Government troops. Leandro Gomez banished the steamboat agent, D. Celestino Canto, not giving him time even to see his family. A general panic prevailed, and the Brazilian army was said to be near Salto.

GUAYQUAYCHU.

We have the 'Porvenir' of Sunday 20th inst. There is an article commemorating the defeat of Gen. Hernos's invasion of Entre Rios. We read of a grand funeral service at Concepcion for the late Rev. Gregorio Cespedes, at which Gen. Urquiza and 400 citizens

assisted in mourning. A letter from Paysandú, 14th inst., states that Flores threw the last piece of cannon into a river, and that his force has completely broken up. We have heard this so often that we suspect the news is at least premature.

WHAT THEY SAY OF FLORES IN ENGLAND.

The lamentable civil war still lingers, and General Flores would appear to be getting the best of it, if we are to judge by his taking possession of several towns, and otherwise obtaining advantages over the Government troops, but it is almost a burlesque upon warfare to see the evident anxiety of both parties to avoid coming to blows. Our talented correspondent at Montevideo draws a very vivid, and, we have no doubt, a truthful, picture of the state of things, and it is satisfactory to find the material prosperity of the country does not suffer to the extent which might be supposed from the presence in the country of armed bands representing the two factions. The Government of Montevideo may not be everything that could be desired, but still it exists by the legitimate exercise of popular will, and General Flores is the representative of the dissentients—a mere filibuster wishing to obtain power by unlawful means. The letter of Mr. Corta, a portion of which we now publish, would appear to implicate both Brazil and Buenos Ayres in the troubles of the Banda Oriental, and there may be some truth in the statement; at the same time, we think that if the Montevidean Government had exercised more vigour, and the people possessed more devotedness to their cause, their invasion of General Flores would have been an impossibility. Our neighbor's house cannot be on fire without our own incurring some risk, and we think Brazil and Buenos Ayres should interfere as little as possible in the affairs of the Banda Oriental, but let the people fight it out themselves, as they must do before any good can result. A protectorate on the part of Brazil would lead to other complications and jealousies, nor would it suit the views of Buenos Ayres to have Brazil so near a neighbour. It is greatly to be lamented that so fine a country should be retarded in its onward march by petty disputants for power, whilst the people look quietly on, and are little disposed to fight for either party—otherwise they would soon right themselves.—Brazil and R. P. Mail.

A GOOD WORD FOR PARAGUAY.

News from Paraguay is quite of a jubilant character. The people had been engaged in celebrating the birthday of General Lopez, the President of the Republic, under whose auspices the country is making such rapid progress. The efforts of this ruler to promote the cultivation of cotton in Paraguay, and for the advancement of agricultural pursuits generally, have added much to the wealth and respectability of the Republic, into which he is also introducing railways, steamboats, telegraph wires, and all the potent agencies of civilization. Great care is being taken in the packing of the cotton and tobacco, now grown in considerable quantities, and the exportation of which for the foreign market is every year increasing. The excellent quality of these articles must establish for them a first-class reputation in Europe.—Brazil & R. P. Mail.

ON 'CHANGE.

Nov. 21st, 1864.
Paper price of ounces - 4634
Do do sovereigns - 1413
Patacons fell ten centissimos for cash and rose fifteen centissimos on time. The first price paid to-day was 29.05; they then gradually fell until they touched 28.90, when they rebounded and closed firm at 28.95.
Cash sales, 33,437.

For Saturday 18,000 28 90
Nov. 21 48,105 28 95
Dec. 31 10,000 29 -
Dec. 15 6,000 29 05
Dec. 25 3,000 29 05
Dec. 31 8,000 29 10
Total sales, 126,537.

Never since the Bolsa was first started and speculation in paper money became a favorite pastime and occupation, has opinion been so much divided as to the probable rise and fall of specie. Around that frightful rail which surrounds the sawdust are two bands of brokers. One believes in gold, the other in paper. Unfortunately up to the present, the paper men are invariably on the wrong side, but now they think their prospects are brightening. Some brokers believe patacons will touch 32 before another

month. Whilst others adhere to the legitimate value, and say 25 and nothing over; it is difficult to decide between them. No specie will go by the packet we are assured by an intelligent bear, and yet five minutes after a leading bull says people had better button up their breeches pocket before the French mail arrives.

The heat on 'Change to-day was sufficient to melt specie; business was dull, and the only man who appeared in a good loquacious humor was our friend the porter, who sauntered unheeding about with his cap off and fan in hand inhaling the intoxicating atmosphere of speculation; the old fellow resembled Plutus as he walked with a halt and seemed blind to the importance of the people around him. Exchange is improving and the rate on England may be quoted at 494, 492 and 494; some bills have been passed at the latter rate.

In the Plaza there has been very little done, but what was sold realized fair prices. The dust in the wool markets fairly asphyxiates both buyers and sellers; and as for the brokers, they appear on 'Change tinged with a dusty hue, which indicates the negligence of the Municipality, and the arduous nature of their business. In the North Plaza we could not find out what was doing, but in the South we heard of the following sales:—

3 carts, 90, 2 do. 97; 2 do. 85.
The ship brokers appear to be doing nothing; we could hear of no freights whatever.

PRODUCE SALES.

1000 dry cowhides,	\$112
600 do do	107
700 ar. wool, mestiza, fine	105
650 do do	105
1500 do do	95
1600 do do	90
800 do do	85
1300 do do	82
400 do do	84
1800 do do	80
400 do mixed ordinary	66
2700 qq. jerked beef	11 s rls
800 qq. do do inferior	8
100 boxes tallow, Rosario	15½

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Uruguay, str Era, with 45 passengers. Mydo., Braz. war-steamer Amazonas, Boston, Sept. 13th, British brigantine Belle, to Barth and Volek.
Cadiz, Sept. 19th, Italian barque Rivoreto, with 22 passengers, to Viale.
London, August 18th, Dutch brig Jeannette Marianne, to Bieber.
Antwerp, Aug. 13th, Dutch brigant. Noord Holland, to Desarnaud.
Majaga, Aug. 9th, Oldenburg brig Wilhelm.
21st.
Uruguay, steamer Uruguay, with 27 passengers.
Cadiz, Italian schooner Anna, to Pietraera.
Tarragona, August 5th, Italian schooner Giovanni.
Cleared, 19th.
Antwerp, brig Offer (Green and Co.) with 5085 salted cowhides, 9400 horns, and 200 bales wool.

SAILED.

20th.
Rosario, steamer Pavon.
21st.
Montevideo, steamer Uruguay.

General Post Office.

Registered letters per Mersey Nov. 14th 1864.
James Cunningham, care of Rev. Father Connolly; Adam Reynolds, care Rev. H. R. Nicholson.

William Middleton.

Mrs. Middleton of this city, widow of the late W. Middleton, would feel grateful if the person who took letters from the post office, with the above address will send them to No. 95 Calle Maypu 3p N. 22.

AUCTION.

By RICARDO MACHADO.
Of the house, No. 301, Calle Maipu, one square from the new Market, north, on Thursday the 24th inst., at 5 in the evening, will be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the owner, the above house, which is built on a piece of land of 6 yards front by 10 in depth, with 2 rooms; cook-house, &c., &c.
The wood is new and of the best description. 2p N. 22.

AUCTION SALE.

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
Of Mr. William Allison's Quinta, situated in Calle Santiago del Estero, from the corner of San Juan half a square towards the Huerto de los Sauces. On Thursday, 24th inst., at six o'clock p.m., will be sold in one lot, the above-mentioned premises, comprising 5 rooms in the highest style in the principal building, and 4 in the other part, divided by a patio. Coach-house, stables, hen cover, and one or two iron water tanks, holding 4 pipes of water, a great quantity of fruit trees, such as vines, plums, peaches, &c. The land measures 31 varas front by 67 deep. 3p N. 20.

AUCTION.

By THOMAS GOWLAND.
Of 900 arrobes of Mestiza Wool, 61 cowhides, and 12 dozen sheepskins, in the market of the 11 de Setiembre. On Wednesday, 23rd inst., at nine o'clock, will be sold to the highest bidder, the above-named wool, &c., from one of the first-class establishments in the Carmen de Areco.
The auction will take place along-side the carts which bring the wool. 3p N. 20.

INTERESTING AUCTION.

BY B. BALCARCE & CO.

In front of the San Fernando Canal, of an extensive and beautiful piece of land, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On the above-named day, by order of the owner, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a splendid quinta in San Fernando de Bella Vista, with ranchos formed on a large and costly base that may be suitable for building, with trees and fenced in, on which there is already established a café, which gives a monthly income of \$500.

The land comprises 263 yards in front N.E., by 1453 yards in depth S.E., and 15 yards; moreover it is unnecessary to recommend the present importance of this beautiful place.

The title-deeds are in perfect order, and at present before the ex-Governor. For further information, apply at the auctioneer's, No. 29 Calle Buen Orden.

BY THE SAME.

A piece of land, 2 old carts, and 1 new, in the Calle Garantías, No. 53, between the Calles Piedad and Cangallo, paved and lighted with gas, 12 squares from the Plaza Lorea, to come off on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. The said land comprises 7 yards front to the West, and 35 in depth, with 1 new room and 2 old.

AUCTION SALE.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND.

The Swedish schooner HILDIA, will be sold at the Boca on Thursday 24th inst. at 12 o'clock. She has a complete inventory, and is ready to go to sea. When loaded she only draws eight feet. Her register is 70 tons, but she loads 85 tons weight. She is lined with zinc. The Swedish flag will be hoisted daily as a signal so that those interested may visit her. 7p N. 18.

Wanted.

A matron for the British hospital apply at 13 Calle Chacabuco. 6p N. 22.

Wanted.

A maid servant Cangallo street No. 154. 3p N. 22.

Wanted.

By a youth lately arrived in the country a situation in a Dry Goods Store: he is willing to make himself useful. Good references can be given. Address J. F. T. office of this paper. 3p N. 22.

Employment.

A young man (a Swiss) speaking three languages fluently and writing a good hand is desirous of a situation in any light capacity where trust and confidence are required.

Apply to Messrs. Jaeggli & Diavet, Watchmakers, Calle del Peru, No. 2.

Situation Wanted.

A young Englishman, just arrived out, wishes for a situation. Is a good scholar, and would make himself useful. Address E. C., 'Standard' Office. 3p N. 20.

Cook.

Wanted, a Cook. Apply at 17 Calle Florida, before 9 a.m. 3p N. 20.

Wanted.

A Boy who speaks English and Spanish, to attend a bar. For further information apply at 52 Paseo de Julio. n 16, 6 p

Wanted for Asuncion, Paraguay.

A decent foreign woman of first rate character and good experience, to take care of the management of the cook house, all little household affairs, and who also knows sewing and ladies needle work &c., in a decent family, the mother of same having died lately, leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, aged from 5 to 13 years. It is required that she speak Spanish. An English woman will be preferred.

Apply to the office of Messrs. Deetjen and Co. Calle Moreno 126. 6p N. 16.

Wanted.

A steady and capable man to take care of a horse and do general work about the house. Apply at No. 115 Calle San Martin. n 15 7p

Wanted.

A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. 629, Im

Wanted.

A young man, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. 629, Im

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To Let.
In the Calle Florida 295, two, three, or four furnished rooms. 5p N. 18.

To Rent.

A house of seven rooms, with kitchen, well, &c. It has a quinta attached with many fruit and shade trees, also a stable for two horses and place of carriage, having a side entrance. This place is situated in Calle Santa Fé, corner of Larrea. It is in a healthy location, airy and pleasant, and has all the advantages of the city and country combined. It will be rented at a very moderate price, and on contract if desired. The keys may be found at the store on the corner, or at No. 44 Calle Esmeralda. 6p N. 19.

Terreno.

Hay en venta uno de 50 varas de frente y 100 de fondo situado Calle de Cangallo 4 4 cuadras del Mercado 11 de Setiembre al Oeste (32 de la plaza Victoria). Es terreno alto y de mucha vecindad. Ocurra Calle Bolivar N. 42 3p. n. 19.

Camp and Sheep.

To let, six puestos with houses and corrales, and the sheep puestos will be sold at a bargain. Apply 46 Calle Piedad or to Daniel C. Kelly, Pilar. n 20 3p

Sheep.

2,000 picked sheep from 10,000 in the South. The undersigned contract to transfer sheep and horned cattle to any part the owners order, answering for all losses. Sheep by the cut to any amount. Land on sale and to rent. Money to let. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. PARKER & CORDERO. 3p N. 19.

Rams for Sale.

Offspring of pure Negretti and Rambouillet fathers; at the estancia of L. de Chapeaurouge, partido de San Antonio de Areco. n 16, 10 p

A Los Sra. Estancieros.

Tenemos el honor de poner en Conocimiento que el Jueves 24 del Corriente Remataremos 24 Carneros y 20 Borregos Negretti Sangre pura estos son de luna fina, larga, tupida y de lindos tipos, propios para la formacion de tropillas tipos.

La mejor recomendacion que podemos hacer es que son de la Cavaña Moron dirigida por el inteligente Sr. Dn. José M. Perez Mendoza.

Los Carneros y Borregos estan en exhibicion en nuestra Casa de remate Calle de la Victoria No. 154 y se pueden venir a todas horas del dia. BENJAMIN NAZAR Y Co. 6p No 19

Next Year.

Already on sale Lett's Diaries for 1865, Nos. 8, 11, 13, 18, 3, (the scribbling with blotting paper) and three sizes for pocket use; Lett's large and small office calendars; Pocket Diaries for 1865 in Spanish just to hand; nautical almanacks, 1865.

G. & H. MACKERN, 44 San Martin. (Site of former club house.) 6p N. 21.

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All London Editions. Prize books, Annuals, &c.; Present and Gift Books, in crown, 8vo., cloth gilt, or with gilt edges. Scott's, James's, Cooper's, Bulwer's, Dickens's, Grant's and other Novels, paper covers and cloth gilt. The shilling volume library complete; the Railway Library do., fancy boards. Books for the camp—cattle; their breed, management and diseases—the dairy, &c.; the sheep, our domestic breeds, and their treatment—the horse, its history, management and treatment. Nursery picture books, illustrated juveniles, and others, all at a very low figure. CALLE DEL PERU, No. 45. n 10, 12 p

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Diccionario mercantil, ó Vocabulario de los terminos propios de la Correspondencia Comercial, y de marina, denominacion de las mercancías, modelos de Cartas, facturas, Cuentas Corrientes &c., nombres geograficos, y una lista de las principales abreviaturas, en Ingles, Frances, y Español, se vende en la Libreria Inglesa de G. and Mackern, Calle San Martin 44 (Casa del Sr. miro) 6p. n 17

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On sale at Morta's book-store, opposite the College, No. 45 Calle Bolivar. Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish, with notes, 2nd edition. 8 5
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Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, version in Spanish. 10
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(Canto del Prisionero)

By Monsieur 'NESSLET'. This Argentine melody for the is for sale at the following stores:—Messrs. Jacob and Don 64 Calle Peru; M. Guion, 117 Plaza and G. Cornu, 67 Bolivar. - 629, m

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A tremendous assortment of elegant Photographic Albums, both, French, English and German. From 20 to 200 Photographs are to be found at the Libreria del Plata Calle San Martin No. 28. Also many English Books on hand. 6p No 16

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Established in 1855,

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Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH. 6 m 627.

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An evening class has been got up for thorough instruction in the above language. Class hours from 7 to 8 p.m. Two more subscribers wanted. Apply to PROF. LOEDEL Calle Peru 45. 6p N. 18.

Just Received ex "Paraguay."

A fresh selection of DRAPERY GOODS. Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of Boys', Youths' and Men's READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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In this establishment a splendid assortment of revolvers, English, Transvers, also French revolvers.

Double waterproof central fire caps. Fulminantes a prueba de agua.

Capsules contre l'humidité.

General assortment of cartouches, and in the same establishment fire arms of every make are repaired.

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For New York.

The fast sailing American brig "RICHMOND"

of 288 tons register, Captain Powers, will load in the inner roads for said port, and can still take some cargo.

Apply to the consignees, Messrs. Zimmerman Fairs & Co., Calle Bolivar No. 7, or to A. H. Minturn, Calle Cangallo No. 40. 6p N. 18.

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"E. R."

On and after Tuesday, the 15th of November, this vessel will leave Buenos Ayres for the ports of the Uruguay, every Tuesday, at the usual hour, one o'clock in the afternoon, and will arrive on her return voyage every Sunday morning early. 6p. n 18

For New York.

The A. I. fine, fast sailing American bark "Ella Virginia" Johnson master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For balance of freight or passage apply to the consignees, SAMUEL B. HALE & CO., Reconquista No. 24. 12p N. 18.

Wool.

First-rate dry stores for depositing 20,000 ar. of wool in Calle Balcarce No. 186. ANDES MIL. n 16, 9 p

Wool, Wool, Wool.

Second hand saddles for sale at Allison's stables, Rivadavia 23, Plaza 25 de Mayo. 6p N. 19.

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